

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN IS MAN OF GREAT NUMBER OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Commenting upon the many-sidedness of the character of Walter Hines Page, the editor of the World's Work recently appointed by President Wilson to represent the American people at the court of Saint James, Herbert Corey, in a special article written for the Chicago Daily News, finds that there are very few walks in life in which the new ambassador does not excel. Whether it be driving a nail with a shot from a revolver, playing outfield on the 'varsity team, editing a country newspaper or delivering a public oration, Dr. Page, according to the observations of Corey, has ever shown himself expert. In describing Dr. Page, Corey has this to say:

"He's this sort of man: He isn't an athlete, but he walked twenty-two miles uphill in a mountain country on the first day of a walking tour not long ago. He has no taste for outdoor sports. He is a polished and effective speaker. He isn't a rich man, but he has enough money to permit the taking of a modest house in London, in which he can do all the entertaining he thinks necessary. He will never worry about dukes, coronets, place cards or dress swords. He has an abundant fund of humor.

On the walking tour referred to, the walkers one day had a rifle-shooting match. The target was a nailhead in the center of a foot square bit of white paper. Various good shots missed the nail by inches. Dr. Page isn't a Dr. Carver with the rifle, but he threw the gun to his shoulder, whanged away and drove the head out of sight. "We'll have another round," said the others.

"What are you trying to do?" asked Dr. Page.

"Drive the nail, of course," was the reply.

"Hum," said he, "I've driven it once. Why do it over?"

And during the remainder of that walking trip he wouldn't get near enough a rifle to smell the powder.

Not long ago an indignant reader announced his intention, in such forcible terms, of stopping his subscription to the magazine Dr. Page owns and edits that the editor was interested.

He replied after a fashion which stirred the letter-writer to more frantic exertions. The correspondence went on for months.

"I kept him so busy," said Dr. Page with a chuckle, "that he forgot to stop the paper."

Took One Vacation

Because he is vividly interested in everything which tends toward progress he has had but one vacation in his life. Four years ago he started for Europe armed with a letter of credit and a program of entertainment. He needed the rest. By and by he returned, with one trunk of clothes and two trunks filled with papers, books, photographs and figures touching on and appertaining to the system of rural credits in Europe. Finding himself in the very lair of farm finance, he had just stopped there until he dug out the wood chuck.

His friends call him a professional tramp. He named his magazine 'The World's Work' because that title most aptly expressed what he is interested in. Wherever doing or thinking is going on, Dr. Page is apt, sooner or later, to be inquiring around. It has been said of him that he knows some one in every county in the United States. The breadth of his acquaintance was manifested not long ago in Washington. Two conventions were in progress. One was of the commercial secretaries of the cities of the United States and the other of a national association of surgeons. Dr. Page wandered into the lobby of the New Willard—a surgeon slapped him on the back—a commercial secretary rapidly lifted and depressed his right hand—other surgeons and other secretaries gathered around—and by and by Dr. Page had to plead important business and go away to get breath.

Knows Men from Everywhere

The man who stood with him said: "It seemed to me that he knew every man who came into the hotel lobby. And they were from every corner of the United States."

He was one of the first to be interested in the theory of conservation and reclamation. When Newell and Pinchot and Holmes and the others first began to gather, ten or twelve years ago, Dr. Page printed them. The first number of his new magazine carried an article on conservation by Pinchot.

He is a member of the general education board—financed by John D. Rockefeller—and in that capacity has met the president of almost every college or university in the United States. As a member of the southern educational conference—which has no money at all, but is full of ideas and enthusiasm—he met most other southern educators. He helped direct the fight against the hookworm. The government had the facts about the disease, but had been quite content to keep those facts in the pages of a report. Dr. Page and his associates on the general education board fought the plague.

He was named by President Roosevelt as a member of the country life commission. It later developed that this commission had no power even to pass a rule. It didn't have a local habitation or an expense account. One would think that the country life commission—that wasn't the exact title, but no matter—was about as powerless as a red ant in a pan of molasses. Instead of which its members stirred things up until they managed to get the public eye centered on the joys and woes of farm life. The farmer began to study life on a farm himself. It was one of the first and most useful manifestations of today's "back to the land" movement, and



Walter Hines Page, ambassador to court of St. James.

perhaps did more to make life on the F. R. D.'s endurance than any other action from the outside.

As a publisher of a magazine he has interested himself in politics. When he wants facts he goes to the source. Therefore he is a friend of such men as Jim Hill and Yoakum and other lords of the railroad and market place.

He Can Roll a Cigarette

Dr. Page and a cigarette are never thought of at the same time by any loyal friend. But it was discovered by pure accident the other day that Dr. Page can roll a cigarette as deftly as any ochre fingered cow mechanic from the Mexican frontier. It gave the discoverer a clue. He found that once Dr. Page had been considered a talented cut-throat, although his weakness with the hat kept him off the varsity team.

It has been said that he is a close friend of President Wilson. That isn't correct. Both attended Johns Hopkins, but in different years. Sometimes three or four years have passed without direct communication between them, although they derived intellectual enjoyment from their occasional meetings. Nor was the position offered to Dr. Page as a reward, though there is no question that the series of articles published in World's Work almost two years before the Baltimore convention aided in building Wilson sentiment. The position was offered him because he is the sort of man President Wilson wants in diplomatic posts. It was offered in such a way that a refusal was almost out of the question.

Pithy as Public Speaker

As a public speaker he is brief, pithy and sufficiently witty. He will uphold the traditions of his post, although he makes no pretension to being an orator. Perhaps the speech by which he is best known to the public was that made as president of the Society of North Carolina in New York more than four years ago, when he gave to President Taft advice on "how to make the Republican party decent in the south." It was in this speech that he used the phrase that later was in every mouth, in which he referred to the leaders of the Republican delegations from southern states to the national convention as "shepherds herding their mottled flocks."

It is something more than a coincidence that he has always paid a great deal of attention to English affairs in his magazine, and that he continually urges a nearer friendship with England.

There are few more democratic men. During the convention at Baltimore a friend found himself by Dr. Page's side at midnight, watching the up-to-date bulletins from that democratic gathering. For almost three hours they stood there heel-very, until at last the light went out behind the bulletins. He likes the society of intelligent men, whether they are educated or not. If they have a new thought to offer him they are prized. But he has no liking for the fluffs of society. He is interested in every movement which concerns a wide section of humanity. That which concerns only a clique does not obtain a second glance. In reading he is extraordinarily catholic.

"In his office," said a friend, "he may read Watson one moment and Grubb another—from poetry to potatoes."

Edited a Country Paper

And as for his forbears. His grandfather and his father were both opposed to secession, although born in North Carolina. Dr. Page graduated at Johns Hopkins university, made a tour of Europe and then returned to run the local on the St. Joe Gazette, as Eugene Field once said. He returned to his home in Raleigh, N. C., and created out of the void a paper he called the Chronicle. It was decidedly, emphatically, sometimes pointedly, progressive. He held on until, as he said the other day: "Publisher Page couldn't pay Editor Page his wages."

That Chronicle is one of the forerunners of the News and Observer, now owned by Josephus Daniels, who as a member of President Wilson's cabinet devised and blue-printed the seagoing navy—a new device to the United States. Daniels and Page haven't always agreed. Neither made a secret of the fact at the time, although they are on terms of warm personal friendship. When Editor Page came to New York he promptly made very good indeed as a news-

Johnson Answers Bryan Why California Insisted on Bill

Governor Johnson's refusal to accede to the request of President Wilson that he should withhold signature from the anti-alien land ownership bill is taken by those in Honolulu who have seen it as the best exposition that has yet been made of California's attitude. It was sent on May 14 to Secretary of State Bryan. The reply discusses the history of the situation in California and emphasizes the statement that California has strictly observed the terms of the treaty of 1911. Gov. Johnson says:

Hon. William J. Bryan, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.: Your very courteous telegram relating to the alien land bill reached me late Sunday night. I take it from our conversations and your request made to me to withhold executive action until opportunity was afforded for the presentation of suggestions from the Federal Government, that your telegram embodies what it was your wish and the wish of the President to say to us before final action.

In this response it is my design most respectfully to present the situation from our standpoint and the views that actuated our Legislature in passing the bill and that impel me to sanction it.

East Fails to Understand.

For many years a very grave problem, little understood in the East, has confronted California; a problem the seriousness of which has been recognized by statesmen in our Nation, and has been viewed with apprehension by the people of this State. When the present Constitution of California was adopted, more than thirty years ago, it contained the following declaration: "The presence of foreigners ineligible to become citizens of the United States is declared to be dangerous to the well-being of the State, and the Legislature shall discourage their immigration by all means within its power."

Of late years our problem from another angle has become acute, and the agitation has been continuous in the last decade in reference to our agricultural lands, until finally affirmative action in an attempted solution became imperative. This attempted solution is found in the action of our Legislature in the passage of the alien land bill. In the phraseology of this bill, in those whom it affects, in its scope and in its purpose we believe we are within our legal and our moral right, and that we are doing only what is imperatively demanded for the protection and preservation of our State. In this enactment we have kept in mind our national good faith, as evidenced by existing treaties, and our desire and anxiety have been to act only in such fashion as would commend us to our sister states and would justify us to our fellow countrymen.

Objections to the Bill.

The objections to our bill are based, first, upon the treaty obligations of the Nation, and secondly, upon the assertion that our act is offensive and discriminatory. The protest to our measure, as your telegram states, comes from the representative of Japan. The bill that is now before me, as you know, provides substantially in its first section that all aliens eligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States may acquire real property in the same manner as citizens of the United States, and the second section provides that all aliens other than those mentioned in the first section may acquire real property in the manner and to the extent and for the purposes prescribed by any treaty now existing between the Government of the United States and the nation or country of which such aliens are citizens or subjects, and may, in addition, lease for a period of three years lands for agricultural purposes.

Thus, we have made existing treaties a part of our law, and thus have we preserved every right that any foreign nation is absolute in our contract, has insisted upon preserving with our national government. The treaty of 1911 with Japan, in reference to the citizens and subjects of each country, provides that they shall have "liberty to own or lease or occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses and shops; to employ agents of their choice; to lease land for residential and commercial purposes and generally to do anything incidental to or necessary for trade upon the same terms as native citizens or subjects, submitting themselves to the laws and regulations there established."

We assume that the right of Japanese to own real property for the purposes described is absolute in our state, and we seek to deal only with our agricultural lands. We embody the treaty in our law and we add to it permission to lease our agricultural lands for the period of three years.

Where such extraordinary care has been exercised to preserve honor and good faith, in the very words of the contract made by the protesting nation with our own, and to do more by authorizing leases of agricultural lands, it would seem that we ought not to be open to any accusation of violation of treaty rights, or desire to trench upon that which belongs to the people of the nation and in his studies of the morrow question and the various problems which confront the south. Then came various years in various magazine offices, and finally a determination to have a magazine of his own.

"If I could make a magazine, I thought I'd make it for myself," he once said.

And to his qualifications as a diplomat, they were outlined by the lamented Henry some years ago. "Walt," said he, "could turn down a meanly that you could get to a bank and get

alone to the national government, or which might become a matter of international policy.

By the law adopted we offer no offense; we make no discrimination. The offense and discrimination are contained, it is claimed, in the use of the words, "eligible to citizenship" and in making a distinction between those who are eligible to citizenship and those who are not. We do not mention the Japanese or any particular race.

The Constitution of California, in 1879, made its distinction, and there never has been protest or objection. The naturalization laws of the United States long since, without demur from any nation, determined who were and who were not eligible to citizenship. If invidious discrimination ever were made in this regard, the United States made it when the United States declared who were and who were not eligible to citizenship, and when we but follow and depend upon the statutes of the United States, and their determination as to eligibility of citizenship, we cannot be accused of indulging in invidious discrimination.

Immigration Statutes

May I venture to call your attention to the immigration law now pending in congress, which passed both houses of the last congress, where apparently certain classes, who shall be excluded from our country are described as "persons who cannot become eligible under existing laws to become citizens of the United States."

At this very moment the national legislature, without protest or objection—indeed it is published in California by express consent—is using the terms that are claimed in California's law to be offensive and discriminatory.

At the least three states in the Union have in the past enacted laws similar to the contemplated law of California, and the enactments of those other states have been without objection or protest. That the protest is now made in respect to California, but emphasizes the acuteness of the problem confronting Californians, and demonstrates that California is differently viewed than other states of the Union, and that if discrimination exists it is discrimination against California.

We insist that justly no offense can be taken by any nation to this law, and more particularly does this seem to us clear in the instance of a nation like Japan, that by its own law prevents acquisition of land by aliens.

It is most respectfully submitted that, after all, the question is not whether any offense has been taken, but whether justly it should be taken. I voice, I think, the sentiment of the majority of the legislature of this state when I say that if it had been believed that offense could justly be taken by any nation to the proposed law, that law would not have been enacted.

Wrong Treaty Rights.

We of California believe firmly that in our legislative dealings with this alien land question we have violated no treaty rights; we have shown no shadow of discrimination; we have given to no nation the right to be justified in taking offense. So believing—with a strong reliance on the justice and the righteousness of our cause, and with due deference and courtesy and with proper consideration for the feelings and the views of others—we had hoped the authorities at Washington would have seen the question as we in this state have been forced to see it—as we must see it or be blind.

And so, with all respect and courtesy, the state of California feels it its bounden duty to citizens to do that which the interests of its people demand; that which the conscience of its people approve; that which presents no treaty rights; and that which can give no just cause for offense.

You have suggested to me delay, but this question was very earnestly and fully presented by you to our legislature, and the legislature determined to proceed. My province is to approve or disapprove the law as presented. Our people, as represented in the legislature, have overwhelmingly expressed their desire for the present alien land bill. The vote in the senate was 35 to 2 and in the assembly 72 to 3.

With such unanimity of opinion, even did I hold other views, I would feel it my plain duty to sign the bill, unless some absolutely controlling necessity demanded contrary action. Apparently no such controlling necessity exists.

It is with the highest respect for yourself and the president that I feel my duty to my state compels me to approve the action of the legislature.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
Governor of California.

HEBREW MILITARY TO MEET

Members of the Hebrew Military Association will meet tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock at 225 Hotel street, to transact business in connection with the recently organized order. The plan of the association is to erect a synagogue in Honolulu, also a home for military members of the Jewish race.

MUSEUM CLOSED MAY 30

Decoration Day is one of the four days, during the year, that the Bishop Museum is closed and Director William T. Brigham advises the public that this year will be no exception. The museum will be closed the entire day, Friday, May 30th.

No man without a sense of humor would make even a good undertaker.

FREAK CLOTHING

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high - class clothiers
and men of conserva-
tive taste in dress
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call attention, to the
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RECENT ORDERS FOR THE ARMY

Following is an abstract of recent orders of the Hawaiian department relative to the appointment and transfer of enlisted men:

Private William Wilson, Company F, 25th Infantry, Schofield Barracks, H. T., is transferred to the quartermaster corps, and assigned to duty at that post.

Private Lawrence S. Patrias, Company I, 1st Infantry, Schofield Barracks, H. T., is transferred to the Hospital Corps, and assigned to duty at that post.

Private Jerry L. Bennett, Company M, 1st Infantry, Schofield Barracks, H. T., is transferred to the Hospital Corps, and assigned to duty at that post.

Private Charles M. Krensch, Battery E, 1st Field Artillery, Schofield Barracks, H. T., is transferred to the Department Hospital, Fort Shafter, H. T., reporting on arrival to the commanding officer, for duty.

Private Charles H. Bledsoe, 159th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Ruger, H. T., is transferred to the Quartermaster Corps. He will proceed to Honolulu, H. T., reporting on arrival to the department quartermaster, for duty.

Private James Clark (Company H), Regimental Detachment, 1st Infantry, Schofield Barracks, H. T., is transferred to the 63th Company, Coast Artillery Corps. He will proceed to Fort Kamehameha, H. T., reporting on arrival to the commanding officer of the company to which transferred, for duty.

Private Michael Kaunert, Company M, 1st Infantry, Schofield Barracks, H. T., is transferred to the Band, 2nd Infantry, H. T., reporting on arrival to the commanding officer of the organization to which transferred, for duty.

The following privates first class, Quartermaster Corps, Fort De Russy, H. T., are transferred to Fort Shafter, H. T., and assigned to duty at that post: Joseph C. Allen, William T. Moun-

tain, Robert L. Seward and George Webb.

The apportionment of privates first class, Quartermaster Corps of Fort De Russy, H. T., is decreased and of Fort Shafter, H. T., are increased, accordingly.

Private Cyrus C. Blevins, 165th Company, Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Ruger, H. T., is transferred to the Quartermaster Corps, and assigned to duty at that post.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES

The battleship Texas, building at Newport News, Va., advanced 1.3 points in construction last month, and stands 88.4 per cent completed. The dreadnought New York, building in the New York navy yard, advanced 2 points, thus being 77.2 per cent completed. The battleships Nevada and Oklahoma, building at Quincy, Mass., and New York, advanced 4 and 5.5 points, respectively, during the same period.

These are figures made public at the navy bureau of construction and repair. The new battleship Pennsylvania, to be built at Newport News, has not yet been laid down.

The destroyer Cassin which advanced 2.2 points, to 87.2 per cent of completion, leads the fourteen craft of that type now under construction.

One submarine, P-4, was completed at Seattle during the month, leaving the G-1, now 88.4 per cent completed at the head of the fourteen submarines under construction.

The armored cruisers Tennessee and Montana, sent to the coast of Asia Minor, last November, when the Balkan war situation made fair to endanger American life and property, have been ordered to return to American waters.

Both ships will be placed in the Atlantic reserve fleet. The Tennessee at Algiers, will sail directly for home. The Montana will proceed to Algiers from the Syrian coast and will make the homeward trip, followed by the collier Brutus.

Four officers of the Japanese navy who have come to this country to study American naval affairs called on the acting secretary of the navy.

They will visit the Washington navy yard before leaving this city, and then to spend about six months looking over yards and naval stations in different parts of the country. They have just completed similar studies in England.

The officers who were presented to Acting Secretary Roosevelt by Commander Takeuchi, naval attaché of the Japanese embassy, are Commander T. Nijaiji, Lieutenant Commander S. Tachibana, Lieutenant Commander S. Kobayashi and Lieutenant Commander Negano.

The Army and Navy League has issued a call to the public in general for reading matter with which to supply the enlisted men of the army who

PINECTAR SALES BREAK RECORDS

Pinectar popularity is proving itself at home and abroad by returns of increased sales all along the line. The report for April from the Geo. F. Eberhard Co., the Pacific coast agents, shows the largest month business thus far done, the return being within one and two thousand dollars a month. This shows that the supporters of Pinectar have been confident from the outset that "Pinectar repeats." In other words, it is used it is always used and in increasing quantities. There is every prospect that during the summer months the Pacific coast demand for Pinectar will be more than double that of April.

The local business is increasing, the calls from the other islands indicating that the circle of the interested in Pinectar is constantly widening and the demand is so local that every grocer and temperance beverage dealer has to have

IMMIGRATION FIGURES

Immigration to the United States has been heavier this year than during the three years previous, 747,998 immigrant aliens having been admitted to the country during the nine months from July, 1912, to and including March, in addition to the 149,901 non-immigrant aliens admitted, making a total of 897,899. A total of 12,557 aliens were barred for various causes. Emigrant aliens departing numbered 274,777 and non-emigrant aliens, 198,965.

More Japanese entered the country during the nine months than during the entire previous year, 6435, compared with 5912, while 591 returned to Japan, compared with 1501 in 1912. Immigrants from the Russian empire predominated during the period, 176,352 persons from there having entered, compared with 157,134 in 1912.

One significant feature of the statistics is that the number of laborers departing exceeded the number arriving.

are stationed at isolated places in the Philippines, Alaska, and the United States. Magazines and books for the soldiers may be sent to Mrs. W. C. Bordin, 1801 California street, or the literature will be called for.

Lieut. J. P. Hunsaker, naval constructor, probably will be detailed to go to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to aid in continuing a course of study of aeronautics, with theories and laboratory work.

Technical colleges all over the country are said to be taking an interest in aeronautics. It is said to be preparing to detail officers to assist in continuing uniform courses of study.